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We do not accept of any original copy of an advertisement for which word, in gold, is used, before the first word is written. We will not vary from these terms.

For the INTERIOR JOURNAL.
Aunt Myra's Visit to the Louisville Exposition.

CONCLUDED.

There was a whole heap of marble figures at the Exposition, and Mandy Jane pointed to one a standard clock to the cave and sez, Aunt, there is a stacher of Eve. A stacher! What is a stacher? sez I. Why an image, a likeness, a representation, sez she. I axed her if she didn't mind the Bible sed when Eve eat that forbidden apple she fell? Well, I told her I reckoned she must be fainting when she fell and that picture was took after she got over it fur she's pail as a ghost; but she sez, I wonder what the ole serpent and the fig leaves was.)

Fate was another figger stander rite sed to Eve, and Mandy Jane called her "Hebe." She told me that she is a grate mummy of them figgers was cut out of "Greasy Myology," (some kind of stone or marble I reckon), by some skulker of grate reputation. I seed a figger of the woman of Sirmarier, but Lucy Ann you've no idee how pail all them figgers was. Mandy sez: They must be a bin look after they was del!

We went up in the gallery to try to get another peep at the Dutchman's mill, while we was a stander there, Mr. Mandy (Mandy's bo) comes up, (I seed him afore at sister Hamner's an got grunted). You are so fur off, sez he, the crowd round that mill was stonishen; that you can't see much, perhaps this glass will aid you, an he handed me a sun-glass that looked like a doubled barreled gun of a cannon. I took the thing and held it up to my eyes like them ingens counteracting the rule wale that's gone to run by our house, but lassy me! I couldn't see a bit more'n if I was lookin thru a stick. "Just for cuss," sez he. I thought he meant for me to turn it round, so I put the biggest end to my eyes an mules'! the mill looked a hundred miles off. Law me! sez he, an he took an turnal it the way I had at first an commenced turnin a screw. Now tell me, sez he, when you can see the best. I told him 'twas when he took the cuss clean away. They all tiffel mightly, an Mandy Jane told me afterwards that the name of the thing was "crazy glass," but he called it cuss, or I ain't here.

We seed a mighty heap of hansom pictures, but sich prices! Whoos we! Never! There was one they was taken on mately over (Roy's Banner painted it they sed), but it's orful cruel to me how it cost cost so much more'n a sum of them that was twice as big as it was. Mandy Jane and Mr. Linzey talked a heap about every thing, but they might as well a talkin in Dutch-Latin for all I understood. They sed sum of them pictures was dun in oil by a master hand (I don't see no use in being master if you have to do the work yourself); an they sed a picture there was needful work, but I never seed no difference in 'em, if one was dun in oil the other must be a bin too, fur they all looked alike to me. I herd 'em say "all this is the work of Art." I never axed 'em Art who; I just looked 'twas one of their acquaintances, but was a mitey heap if one man fixed all them things in that house.

We seed sum mitey fine jewelry I reckon. I axed a man stander by it what was the price of sum of it. That seed nadium, sez he, is three thousand dollars, and this one—My souls! You git out, sez I. You can't fool me that way, if I was in the country; as in our town there's a plenty more like it (them in town ain't quite as shiny, that's all) an they don't cost of axen but two dollars fur 'em. "Aunt," Mandy Jane whispered, "those are diamonds of the first water." Hold yer tung, sez I. You believe everything these fokes tell you, an altho I don't purfess to be as smart as Samson, I know they don't make diamonds outen water. Mandy Jane turned red as a piny, an we went on to see sumthin else.

We well seed the puttyest little toy house I ever set my mortal eyes on. It had a upstairs an a down stairs, an 'twas all furnished off as nice as codd be. 'Twas stonishen to me how they got it lit up inside. Mandy Jane sed 'twas by "reflex-shun," but as I never seed it I dunno how it looked. There was sum mitey natural lookin little log cabins at the Exposition, bilt outen tobacco, even the fences was made outen siggers.

We seed sum trunks an they had draws in 'em like a buro, and lassy me! Lucy

Ann, they even had coffens, an dresses, an shoes, an the mercy knows what all. There was a ship made outen shore nuff flowers, and it did smell so sweet. In one of them fine grates I was tullen you about they had the nicest fire a burnen, and 'twas mitey curus to see that the wood didn't burn up, an there weren't no smoke, but lassy souls! 'Twan't shore nuff wood, but iron made to look like it, an the blaze was made outen gas like that they lit up the Expedition with. We seed a heap of curus kind of clocks, an hansom flowers made outen wax (the flowers was wax not the clocks), but goodness me! I dunno how they ever got it white enuff to make them flowers outen.

Mandy Jane went up to a looking-glass an told me to come an look at myself. O, Mandy sakes! O Hail Columby! I didn't think it was myself! I looked like sumbody had a took me by both yers an pulled my face all outen shape, fur it looked as wide as a hafer bushel. I hollered to Mandy Jane to know what they'd give me to eat; I was shore I was pizenen an my face had all swelled up. Mandy Jane an Mr. Linzey in a bit to kill themselves an Mandy turned the glass around an told me to look agin. Whoos we, souls a mercy! I was axered to deth. My face looked like I'd bin took by the chin an the top of my head an drawn to a shoe string. I looked all around to see what they was doin to make no look as horrid, but couldn't, so I told Mandy Jane she oughter be a hamed of herself to be a playen off tricks on me, for the museum of all them fokes. There was a grate big crowd round there an they just kept hollerin an laien like I'd bin a clown in a circus. The gal looked mitey sorrowful. "Why Aunt," sed she, "I thought you'd know 'twas the glass. See it makes every one look so." An shore nuff it did, but bless your life an sole, I away from there and told 'em I was gone home; so off we struck, an I tell you what, every time I went to the Expedition after that I kep away from them ole glasses. I can't see what the curus ole things are made for now; they ain't no manner count; they make fokes look too munny agin.

I give Mandy Jane the munny one day an told her to go git me a handany hankerker. Well, the chile brot me a real nice one, but she paid a mitey heap for it, to be in Louisville. I told every thing down there would be dirt cheap, but I kin by just as good ban lassy hankerker here fur about the same munny an wait a long time afore I send the munny to 'em. Then—O mussy souls! If youder ain't brother Jacob! Come agin after them ten dollars I borrowd. Now, if I'd a just waited till I cam home to be that hankerker, I'd a had that much munny to a give brother Jacob, an I could a sent up to Stanford to Cregg & McAlister, or down to Hustonville to Green an Cook an burt me one, an they'd a waited for the munny till the black cow's calf gits big enuff to sell, as 'tis I'll have to git enuff to pay brother Jacob. O, gracious me! Whoos we! If I just had that munny I'd be as happy as Napoleon Bonaparte when he recovered Ameriky.

Mother Eve's Servant-Girl.

"Can any one tell why, when Eve was manufactured from one of Adam's ribs, a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on her?"

Because Adam never came whining to Eve with ragged stockings to be darned, a collar-string to be sewed on, or a glove to be mended "right away, quick, now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun goes down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself, yawning, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung on the tea-kettle himself, well venture, and pulled the radishes, peeled the bananas, and did everything else that he ought to. He milked the cow, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home a half dozen friends to dinner, when Eve hadn't a fresh pomegranate, and the mango season was over. He never stayed out until eleven o'clock to a "ward meeting," hurrahing for an out-and-out candidate, and then scolded because poor, dear Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, nor drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries, while solitary Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he didn't think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little.

That's the reason that Eve did not need a hired girl, and we wish it was the reason that none of her fair descendants did.

The first Democratic electo al district has bigger for elector, and the eighth has Little. We shall, of course, have a Little-Bigger showing in the electoral college.—Glasgow Times.

"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of this frequent rush of blood to my head?" "Oh, it is nothing but an effort of nature. Nature, you know, abhors a vacuum."

For the INTERIOR JOURNAL.
HAS SUMMER FLED?

"Lasses are but wings on which summer flies, And all things perishable die."

Has the bounteous Summer fled?
It seemeth but a day
Since to our groves, the flowers were brought
By laughing, bright-eyed May.

Now the lovely vision's left us,
Black, cold Winter, thou art near!
Back to the North thou hast invaded;
Lovely Summer, tinger here.

Come again O, gentle sunshine,
Drive these clouds from off my heart,
Or, take me, let thy home be mine,
And to me thy warmth impart.

Ye Summer breezes softly blow,
And gentle zephyrs, touch my cheek,
Calm my throbbing, aching brow,
And teach, O, teach me to be meek.

Autumn winds, cease, cease your moaning;
Woo the soft voiced Spring again.
My soul is weary, my spirit groaning,
And naught I hear but the pattering rain.

Lovely Summer why hast thou fled,
And borne away my lovely flowers?
Methinks sometimes I hear thy tread,
And the merry patter of the showers.

But not 'Tis but a fitful dream,
The world is cold, and dark, and dreary—
No gentle voice—no fond eyes to beam,
And I am lone, neglected, weary.

But how ye tempt me so softly forth,
Dance and scintillate wildly, croak!
Come on Old Winter from the North,
For thou wilt teach me to be meek.

To Him I'll give in my distress,
Ask Him to take me by the hand
And lead me from this wide world,
Onward, to that sun-kissed land.

Then cease, my soul, cease repining,
For Christ is calling you. Above,
Go dwell where light is ever shining,
In His dear home where all is love.

There no angry winds distress you,
No unkind words are spoken;
But beloved souls are as you,
And friendships true are never broken.

Teach me then to say O, God!
"Thine own will not mine be done!"
Teach me to hear thy sweetest song,
And leave, O leave my spirit's home.

Do People Read Advertisements?

There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in the newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended in advertising is practically wasted. Even such a

conceit that if a hundred men of polite address, of fluent speech and ready wit were to call daily or weekly each upon an hundred others and get the cars of each loud enough to say John Smith, or Jones, or Thompson at such a place, has such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house, and lot, or had lost a horse or pocket-book, or would loan money, etc., we say such men will concede that the services of this one hundred men would be of great value to Smith or Jones, and in some measure advantageous to the party to whom this statement was made. This hundred men could not be employed to go from door to door and make this statement to ten thousand people at less than a cost of several hundred dollars each trip. All this is done by the newspapers at a cost of a few shillings, or a few dollars at most, and the visits are made every week, day after day. The messenger who travels addresses himself to the ear and takes the party addressed when he may have his thoughts absorbed in business or other matters; but the newspaper reaches the party sought through the eye, when the reader has his thoughts solely fixed upon the paper before him.

But those who affect to believe that there is little use in advertising urge an objection that advertisements are not read. They can be easily convinced of their error in this respect by making inquiry. Let them insert an advertisement offering to purchase some article that is tolerable plenty in the market, and they will be flooded with calls to sell before the ink of the advertisement is dry. An enterprising weekly that has a circulation of one, two or three thousand copies is in a position to do the village merchant great good, and for which, as a rule, the publisher does not get one-fourth of what he justly deserves. In its sphere the weekly is of quite as much service to the advertiser as is the daily, and oftentimes it enjoys the privilege of being the exclusive daily visitor, a privilege the daily seldom has.—Union and Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y.

Fanny Fern.

Who does not remember Fanny Fern? Who has not read her many charming sketches of real life, which have floated upon the sea of literature for years past? Who has not read Ruth Hall? Fanny Fern is dead, and thus has died one of the most charming writers of the age in which she lived. She died in her 61st year. She was married the last time to Mr. James Parton, of New York, a man of fine literary attainments, and the best biographical writer our country has. Many hearts will sorrow at the death of this brave and energetic woman, and time will never obliterate her memory from the hearts of the American people. Few women have lived in this or any other country who were her equals as a perildicator of the people of the world.

Election Law—The Ballot.
CHAPTER 861.

AN ACT to provide for voting by ballot in the election of Representatives in Congress.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has enacted a law which was approved on the 24th day of February, 1871, (16th volume Statutes at Large, 435-40), the title of which is, "An act to amend an act, approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,' and the nineteenth section of which is as follows, viz: "And be it enacted, That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be of none effect," now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Greater Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That hereafter the elections in this Commonwealth for Representatives in Congress shall be by ballot.

§ 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, or the officer acting for him, where, for any cause, the sheriff cannot act, to provide for each precinct or voting place in the county, and at the expense of the county, to be paid for by the sheriff, and allowed by the county court, a strong and well-made box, sufficiently large to contain all the ballots to be cast at the precinct or voting place to which it is sent, such box to have on it a lid or top to be fixed to be worked on hinges, and provided with a lock and key. An aperture sufficient only for the insertion of the ballots shall be made in each box. Such box shall, within two days before the day fixed by law for holding such elections, be, by the sheriff, or other officer acting for him, delivered to the officers of each election in each precinct or voting place. The officers of the election, before the voting begins, shall see that no ballots are in said boxes.

§ 3. At the election, the clerk, under the supervision of the officers of the election, shall record the name of each voter on the poll-book, which book shall be so arranged as to have said list separate from the ordinary record of votes at any other election held at the same time and place, and shall be headed on the first page: "A list of those voting for Representatives in Congress at ——— precinct or voting place, in ——— county, at the election held on the ——— day of ———, 18—." The blanks to be appropriately filled by the officers of the election at each precinct or voting place.

§ 4. The box for the ballots shall remain in the custody of the officers of the election, securely locked, during the progress of the election; and said officers shall securely keep it in their custody until the time at which, as now required by law, the officers of the election are to have the poll-boxes delivered to the clerk of the county court; and said box after being sealed up by the officers of the election, as hereinafter provided, shall also, in like manner with the poll-boxes be delivered to the said clerk.

§ 5. All ballots shall be printed or written on white paper, and shall have on them the name of the person voter for, and shall have no other distinguishing mark on them; and each ballot shall be so folded as not to show any part of the name written or printed upon it.

§ 6. The judges of the election, after ascertaining, in the mode now provided by law, that the person offering to vote is legally qualified to do so, shall examine his ballot only for enough to see, and no further, that only the ballot is offered; and after the name of the voter is ascertained, he shall then deliver his ballot to the judges, who shall, in the presence of the voter, then deposit the ballot in the box, to be provided as aforesaid. It shall be unlawful for any officer of the election, while the election is in progress, to so far examine the ballot of any voter at said election as to see the name of the person voter for; and it shall also be unlawful for any person to do so during said election, unless with the express consent of the voter. Such ballots shall remain in the box until removed or taken out, as hereinafter provided, in order to count them; and it shall be unlawful to take them out for any other purpose, or for any other than as herein provided for; and the said judges and other officers of the election shall be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept, at all times after the polls are open, until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made.

§ 7. After the close of the polls, and on the same day, all the officers of the election, at their respective precincts or voting places, shall, in private, and without the presence of any one but themselves, open the box in which the ballots have been deposited, and shall carefully and correctly count the ballots for each candidate and shall certify the number of votes received by each candidate at each precinct or voting place, in the same

way and with the same effect as the poll-books are now required to be certified: Provided, That if two or more ballots be folded together, so as to show evidently that one person voted both or all of them, the same shall be rejected and counted out. After said ballots are counted as herein provided, they shall all again be replaced in the said box, and said box shall then be locked and carefully sealed up, and as hereinafter directed, delivered to the county clerk; and after being so delivered to the clerk, and it shall remain in his custody, in the same condition as when delivered by the officers of the election, until it is delivered in the same way as the poll-books are now required to be delivered to the examining board. Said clerk shall take care that said boxes are carefully kept, and that no one of them is in any way broken open or tampered with while lawfully in his custody.

§ 8. The examining board of each county, at the time and place that they are now required by law to examine the poll-books, shall also open the said boxes, and shall carefully examine and count the ballots in each for each candidate or person voted for, and shall make out and transmit certificates of the result, and of the number of ballots or votes for each person voted for, in the same way as they are now required by law to do in elections held for such representatives. Said board shall not count, nor in any way estimate, any ballot that has on it any distinguishing mark, other than is provided for in section five; nor shall any ballot be counted which has on it the name of more than one person for the same office.

§ 9. After said ballots are counted, they shall be carefully bound up in bundles, so that those from each precinct or voting place shall be separate from those from the others, and shall be delivered to, and preserved by, the county clerk, in the same way that poll-books are required to be preserved, for the period of two years at least. The boxes shall be delivered to the county clerk, who shall preserve them for use at the succeeding elections.

§ 10. In all respects where the same are applicable, all laws of this Commonwealth pertaining to elections are expressly made to apply to the elections provided for in this act, whether such laws provide for the punishment of offenders or otherwise, provided they are not in conflict with the provisions of this act.

§ 11. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act in regard to the conducting of such election, or if any officer of the election, or sheriff, or member of the board of examiners, or county court clerk, shall fail faithfully to discharge all his duties hereunder, he or they shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury.

§ 12. And if any person or persons shall be guilty of unlawfully, or fraudulently and corruptly, opening or attempting to open, one or more of the said boxes while they are by this act required to be kept locked or sealed; or if any person or persons shall be guilty of changing, or attempting to change, or alter any ballot that has been deposited in the box aforesaid; or if any person shall be guilty of fraudulently or knowingly destroying any one of said ballots before they are counted by the examining board; or if any person or persons shall forcibly and against the will of a voter, and before he has voted, inspect and look at the ballot of such voter, so as to see the name of the person for whom he intends to vote, as shown by such ballot, every such person guilty as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the jury. And any person or persons who shall unlawfully remove, or attempt to remove, or take from any of said boxes, one or more of the ballots deposited therein; and any person who shall unlawfully take and carry away from proper custody, or who shall attempt to take and carry away, one or more of said boxes from the proper custody and place of keeping the roof, and any person, being an officer of the election, who shall fraudulently fail to deliver said boxes, with the ballots therein, to the county clerk, within the time allowed by law, every person guilty as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the jury; and any person or persons who shall fraudulently and wrongfully put or insert one or more ballots or papers intended to represent ballots, into any box or more of the boxes mentioned in this act, at any time before the counting of the ballots is concluded and completed by the board for examining the polls, and their certificate made out, on conviction thereof shall, for each fraudulent and wrongful act, be fined not less than (\$200) two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

§ 13. When an elector shall offer his ballot to the judge of election, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to announce, in an audible voice, the name of the elector who offers his ballot.

§ 14. This act shall take effect from its passage.
Approved March 27, 1872.

GENERAL NEWS.

The health of Charles Sumner is reported worse.

The adjourned term of the Supreme Court of the United States will commence on the 28th of October.

Crawford county, Kansas, owing to the quality of its grind-stones, is asserting its claims for the State capital.

F. W. Bird has been nominated by the Liberals of Massachusetts for Governor, vice Charles Sumner, declined.

As an instance of extreme poverty it is stated that the Egyptian Khedive has an income of only \$50,000,000 a year.

Prairie fires are numerous in Western Nebraska. All the way from North Platte to Grand Island the sea of flame was visible all last week.

Mary Butler, living in Jersey county, Illinois, wants to enter a plowing match on a wager of \$100, against any man, black or white, in that county.

John Barkley was hung at Columbus, Ohio, on the 4th inst., for the murder of John Gardner. He confessed and stated that intoxicating drinks had placed him on the murderer's scaffold.

The cholera is reported as spreading rapidly in India. Her Majesty's troops are suffering terribly with it, and more than a hundred men in one regiment have fallen victims to its ravages.

Nilsson writes that she intends to make her permanent residence in this country. Strakosch has already made arrangements for Nilsson and Adalina Patti to sing together in America next year.

Mr. Eggleston's new story, "The End of the World," lately completed in *Harvard and Home*, will shortly appear in book form. Orders for 10,000 copies have already been received by the publisher.

The census office has completed its statistics of the manufacture of agricultural implements in the United States in 1870, showing a production of \$52,000,000 worth during the year, as more than three times the amount in 1860.

The Order of Independent Odd Fellows has 4,800 Lodges scattered over the States and Territories of the Union, with a membership of 350,000, and increasing at the rate of 30,000 per year. The revenue now reaches \$3,500,000, and the sum voted for relief average \$1,250,000 annually.

The Southern branch of the Presbyterian church, headed by Rev. Mr. Breck, appointed a committee last Spring to secure endowments funds for a university, under the auspices of that denomination. The committee has reported that it has secured \$101,000, and that the full amount, \$150,000, will soon be secured.

The *Greenfield Independent* says: "There are six incorporated towns in Mulden's county in four of which the sale of spirituous and malt liquors is forbidden by law, but the remaining two, with the aid of a few jug-taverns and one or two unincorporated villages, furnish our citizens with an ample supply of chain-lightning."

The nations of the earth, particularly those of Europe, are alarmed lest some day when France and Italy conclude to go to war, the Mt. Cenis tunnel may be destroyed. In view of this danger, it has been suggested that the tunnel be declared neutral, forbidding its use to either nation for hostile purposes, guaranteed by all the European Powers.

The Post-office Department is mailing new instructions under the revised postal code. The paragraph in regard to collecting unpaid rates on unpaid letters is as follows: "Letters prepaid under full rate shall be forwarded charged with the amount due, to be collected on delivery." This is still construed by the Postmaster General to authorize the collection of a double amount of unpaid rate.

The friends of Ireland will be glad to know that a seam of coal ten feet in thickness has been discovered in that poor distressed country. England has had to go to Ireland for her poets, statesmen and soldiers for years past, and now for her coal; and it is possible that in future Ireland will see the tide of prosperity swelling toward her shores, compelling her oppressor to make restitution for wrongs inflicted or freeze to death.

Father Hyacinthe and the Pope are still at loggerheads, and Hyacinthe, in defiance of bulls has gone and got married, has addressed a letter to his Holiness, which breathes defiance, claiming all of his priestly prerogatives which, having been conferred by a power higher than man, he intends to maintain. He says: "I shall await with confidence from the successors of your Holiness in the indefectible seat of the Primacy a retraction, or at least an explanation, of the dogmas which are in their present form contrary to truth and tradition."

McAlister & Miller's Column.

HERE THEY ARE!!

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES!!

A GRAND DISPLAY!!

Call, See and Price Before Buying Elsewhere.

McAlister & Miller,

North Side Main Street, Stanford Kentucky.
Are now opening the largest stock of goods in the market.

All the new and popular styles in

DRESS GOODS,

Plain and Fancy Dry Goods,

White Goods and Notions,

Woolen Goods of all Kinds and Qualities,

Trimmings and Fancy Articles in Superabundance.

LOOK AT THE LIST OF NOVELTIES

---IN---

DRESS GOODS,

Oliver Velours,

Pacific Cretons,

Drab Satines,

Brocade Silks—New Styles,

Striped Empress Cloths,

Delaines—all Colors,

Poplins—New Styls,

Lustres, Merinos, Etc., Etc.

Novelties in Laces and Embroideries.

White Flemings, Hamburgs, Czechs' Frilling—
"Hyacinthe" and "Lilly;" Valenciennes Laces—Pure and Imitation.

Here is the place to buy your

Boots and Shoes

YOUR

READYMADE CLOTHING

YOUR

PIECE GOODS,

YOUR

Domestic Jeans and Cassimeres,

YOUR

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and General Furnishing Goods

YOUR

Our stock is larger than ever before, and we are prepared

to offer you goods at as low figures, and on as satisfactory

terms, as any house in Central Kentucky.

Come and See While the Stock is Fresh and Complete.

Answers to Correspondents.

A Case for the Doctors.

From the *Carlinville (Ky.) Mercury*.

SIXTY-one years ago Mr. William Wirtman, a well known citizen of Bath county, then being quite a young man, run a thorn in his foot below the ankle, from which he suffered considerably. As it went deep, the attempt of the physicians to extract it caused him excruciating pain, so much so that it was deemed best to desist from further attempt for fear he might die. The thorn remained in the foot; and in course of time the wound made by it healed up. The pain ceased, and after that he experienced no inconvenience from walking on the foot. Time passed on, and he thought no more of the matter until last week, when, feeling an itching sensation in the leg just below the knee. He scratched the part, when the skin loosened and gave ways, and to his surprise, a dark speck was visible. He caught hold of it with his thumb and forefinger, and pulling at it, out came the thorn! It had been imbedded sixty-one years, and had made its way that far up his leg, coming out on the side opposite to that in which it entered. And we will add that the thorn, when it came out, was as sound as when it went in. All the above is strictly true, as our informant is a trustworthy gentleman, who received the information direct from Mr. Wirtman.

A CHICAGO editor says: "Somebody having applied to an editor for a method by which he might cure his daughter of her partiality for young gentlemen, is kindly informed that there are several methods of reform. The best is to put her in a well and drop a few loads of gravel on her head, or to bind her ankles to an axvil and upset her out of a boat."

A NEGRO who was suspected of surreptitiously meddling with his neighbor's fruit, being caught in the garden by moonlight, nonplussed his detectors by raising his eyes, exclaiming: "Good Lord! dis yere darkey can't go nowhere to pray any more without being 'starved'."

LITERATURE—Wants to know the name of the "best family weekly paper." We answer—"a's your own county paper, and *Health and Home*—the latter published in New York by Orange, Judl & Co., and you will never regret the outlay.

THE Kansas Pacific railroad company last week sold to George Grant, of London, England, twenty-four square miles in Ellis county, Kansas, lying on the railroad and the Victoria and Smoky Hill rivers. Mr. Grant will lay out a new town on the railroad to be called Victoria, and bring from England in the Spring a large amount of blooded stock, farmer's stock, mares, &

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THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.

It might be well to send a Rattle of Remembrance to the Editor of the Interior Journal.

To the museum department of the Public Library of Kentucky there came an instrument of torture which reflects as much disgrace on mankind as the rack, the wheel, or any of those machines which were invented for its victims. It was a bridle of iron, and it was used in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in our sister State of Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation, who had a scolding wife in the old world, brought with him to the new his vixatrix and instrument of controlling her.

It consists of an iron band to pass under the chin, and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held to its place by another iron band extending round the back part of the head, and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument was thus put on the scold her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth and there remain quiet or be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold, or even to talk in this fix is impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

Wasn't Blackstone wrote his commentaries it was the law of England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the ducking stool. This was a kind of a chair, with a seat, and was fastened and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offenses deserved.

Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank and in giving its preference over the ducking stool. He said the ducking stool might give the woman cold and thus injure her health, and in addition thereto she could use her tongue during the intervals between ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done with.

In shape the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to have required a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leather halters.

We should like to have seen the Englishman or Scotchman, or whoever he was, that brought this instrument to our country. If he was a married man, and this machine was used for his wife, he must have cut a queer figure with his Xantippe and her bridle on board the vessel that bore the precious pair to the New World. If he was a unmarried man, and brought over the brank with the expectation of its necessity among American women, it is to be hoped that he learned better before himself and instrument went beneath the ground.

But there the instrument, the terrible brank, is in the museum of the Public Library, where all may see it who wish. The strong-minded women ought especially to go to see it, and thus arm themselves with a new argument against the trampled down rights of women. Surely the man who invented such an instrument ought to have been made to wear it the balance of his days, and it is strange to us, of this age and country, how men could ever be demons enough to torture women in this way, even if those women had voluble tongues, and said a thousand and one naughty things, none of which ought to have been said.

The Shakers of the South Union Society have, says the Bowling Green Patriot, a pumpkin-vine which measures, including branches, 474 feet. It bore this year twenty-five pumpkins, which weighed in the aggregate 352 pounds. The Shakers also have a lily of the Nile which may be regarded a very remarkable plant for this section. It has thirty-eight leaves which grow directly from the bulb, there being no main stalk. One of the leaves of this plant measures fifty-one inches long and thirty-five inches wide, the leaf stalk being six feet high. They have also raised a Brazilian sweet potato this year which weighs fourteen pounds. It is the largest ever raised by them, and probably the largest in the State. It has a smooth surface and is symmetrically formed.

An important question with regard to Texas cattle trade agitating is the people of Atchison county, Kansas, whose determination that no more Texas cattle shall be driven that way. In the vicinity of Lancaster a total of 144 head of Kansas cattle have died, and fifty-three are sick, it is said, from disease contracted from Texas cattle. The citizens of Lancaster have adopted resolutions setting forth that, "in view of the loss we have sustained and the difficulty of discriminating diseased from healthy cattle, to suffer no Texas cattle whatever to be brought into or driven through the township," and to oppose any man for the Legislature "who is not opposed to driving Texas cattle through this part of the State at any season of the year."

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ROOM at Lexington, Virginia, University is to be "forever untouched."

A Good Conscience.

An Indian being among his white neighbors, asked for a little tobacco, and one of them having some loose in his pocket, gave him a handful. The following day, the Indian came back, inquiring for the donor, saying he had found a quarter of a dollar among the tobacco. Being told that, as it had been given to him he might as well keep it, he answered, pointing to his breast: "I got a good man and had man here, and the good man says it is not mine, I must return it to the owner; the bad man says: 'Why he gave it to you and its your'n now; the good man says, 'that's not right; the tobacco's yours not the money,' the bad man says, 'never mind, you got it, you buy some dram,' the good man says, 'no, no, you must not do so,' so I don't know what to do, and think to go to sleep, but the good man and the bad man keep talking all night and trouble me, and now I bring the money back I feel glad."

William H. Seward.

This great statesman is dead. America has produced few such men of wisdom. He was, for many years, one of our leading politicians. Having retired from public life some few years since in order to restore, if possible, a shattered and continually failing constitution; he sufficiently revived to give the people hope that, ere long, he would again be able to resume active public life. But the disease which preyed upon him, overcame an overworked brain and body, and he has fallen in the death. This event, while it gave but little surprise to all who knew his physical prostration, has caused a heart-felt sorrow to the people of this country. Meander and worse men have fallen, and we sincerely deplore his death.

What Love Is.

Love is a beat full of coldness, a sweet full of bitterness, a pain full of pleasure; born of love, nursed by delight, weaned by jealousy, killed by dissembling, and buried by ingratitude. Love is a chain, which draws nothing, it is the mouth but air, and nouri-hes nothing in the body but the tongue. A man has choice to begin love, but not to end it. Love-knots are tied with eyes, and cannot be untied with hand; made fast with thoughts, not to be unloosed with fingers.

A sick negro was stripped of his clothing by another negro and then kicked into the street, where he was compelled to stay all night, and where he died. The *Kentucky* says: "Talk about 'man's inhumanity to man' as much as you please, but history teaches us that the 'negro's inhumanity to negroes' sends countless thousands of them to the old scratch."

A BANK of excellent meerschaum clay has been discovered in Southern California, and workmen are to be imported from Europe to manufacture it into pipes.

The Lexington Press says that the hemp crop is now generally harvested, and conceded to be the finest ever raised in Kentucky.

When a young man in church puts his mouth close to his sweetheart's ear, you may be certain that either his voice is weak or his head.

A CONNECTICUT merchant being asked how he spent his evenings, replied: "At night I store my mind, and during the day I mind my store."

A LOUISVILLE Councilman recently betrayed his knowledge of "ways that are dark" by responding "pass" when his name was called on a vote.

On a Western railway a bride is said to have handed her marriage certificate to the conductor instead of her ticket, and was horrified to hear that it was not good.

F. J. CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENT. STANFORD, KY. Represents one of the best companies in the world: the

ROYAL OF LIVERPOOL. Capital \$10,000,000 in Gold. Annual Premiums \$2,750,000. Losses Paid Without Discount.

This Company will stand the closest scrutiny, and is entitled to the consideration of all who desire strictly FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE. Business solicited and attended to promptly.

STANFORD WOOLEN AND GRIST MILLS. OUR WOOLEN AND GRIST MILLS are well in perfect running order; and we will manufacture all kinds of

WOOLEN FABRICS. And sell the same at reasonable prices. We will also grind CORN or WHEAT on any day, and pay the highest cash price for grain.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S ROOM at Lexington, Virginia, University is to be "forever untouched."

JOS. SEVERANCE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEVERANCE & MILLER, North Side Main Street, Stanford, Kentucky.

Are now opening their Fall and Winter stock of goods, and invite their friends and the public to call and examine them. The attention of the ladies is called to our attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS.

Among which will be found all the popular colors and fabrics. Plain and Fancy Laces, Plain Black Laces, All Wool Delaines, Assorted Colored Poplins, Printed Cotton Delaines, Merinos, Empeire Cloths, Japanese Silks, Satines, etc.

Notions.

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Ladies Veils and Pans, Gentlemen's Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.

Domestics.

Prints, Brown Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Linseys, White and Colored Flannels.

Boots and Shoes

A specialty. In our stock will be found the best home-made Lasting, Kid, Pebble Goat, and Calf Shoes for women, misses and children. Also Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots and Shoes of the best manufacture.

Hats, Caps, etc., etc.

We have a Complete

Assortment of Glass and Queensware, Table Cutlery, Scissors, etc., etc. In a word, everything usually found in a first-class general store. SEVERANCE & MILLER.

Mrs. M. GILHAM, "TOWER PALACE"

Milliner and Mantua-maker. Up stairs over Craig & McAlister's store. STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

I NOW RECEIVING HER LARGE and elegant stock of

Millinery Goods, Notions, FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

And is now fully prepared to furnish the public generally with all the latest styles and patterns.

Mrs. M. MYERS

Has charge of the Mantua-making Department, and is receiving monthly all the latest styles and patterns.

Mrs. Gilham's long experience in the millinery business warrants her belief that she will do for her patrons entire satisfaction.

Ladies in this and adjoining counties will find it greatly to their interest to visit the store of Mrs. Gilham before purchasing elsewhere.

COAL! COAL! Pine Hill Coal. THOS. BUFORD.

Sanford, Ky., is sole agent for the justly celebrated Pine Hill Coal, and is prepared to furnish the citizens of Stanford and vicinity, and the public generally, for coal, the best run in the country of Kentucky, from the mines of Harris & Co.

Will sell in any quantities, and deliver. Office Near Depot. Orders Solicited.

HARDWARE!!

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T. W. MILLER.

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GEO. D. WEAREN, DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, SALT,

Staple Boots and Shoes, Select Pocket and Table Cutlery.

Teas, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Ropes, Twine, Nails, Powder, Shot, Axes, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures, Stationery, Extracts, Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Pipes, Candies, Raisins, Nuts, Toys, Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Canned Goods, Confectioneries and Notions Generally.

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Special Inducements to Cash Buyers. No Goods Sold on Six or Twelve Month's Time.

MATHEW L. WRIGHT, PAINTER,

WEST END, STANFORD, KY.

RESPECTFULLY solicits work in his line. Will contract to work by the job and furnish material, by the day, material furnished. Prices Very Low.

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PETER STRAUB, WEST END STANFORD, KY.

I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS of tin work at my shop near the Wooden factory.

Always on hand and for sale Heating and Cooking Stoves, Odd Vessels, &c.

Steam Mill Boilers, and other mill machinery repaired at all times.

Tin and Copper Ware on hand, for sale cheap.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

PEERLESS SEE-HIVE!!

Patented Dec. 26th, 1871, by J. S. PROCTOR, Of Franklin, Kentucky.

To Bee-keepers Everywhere: The following points of excellence comprise a few of the many that may be truthfully claimed for my hive:

1. It is simple in construction, neat in appearance and is the most easily understood and managed movable comb frame hive ever invented.

2. The only material required in its construction is 25 feet of lumber, the nails necessary to fasten it together and a few small scraps of wire cloth to cover ventilators. Not a nail, screw, wire, glue, or other expensive material is used in its construction.

3. When properly used, it is the coolest hive in summer and the warmest for winter, and affords ample protection for the successful wintering of colonies on the summer stand.

4. By its use the necessity for "honey boards" or "honey cans" is entirely dispensed with, while the chambers may be contracted to suit the condition of any sized colony of bees on a single frame to ten, enabling the keeper to combine the annual heat to the space only occupied by the colony.

5. Less time and labor is required in handling, and the brood is less exposed than in single other first-class hives.

6. While it does not claim to be positively most proof under all circumstances, yet it is provided with the least expensive and most useful device for the capture and destruction of small, mischievous, and annoying pests, and will do more to protect the bees from the ravages of that terrible scourge, than all the expensive and complicated "traps" ever invented will in most cases afford perfect protection.

7. The construction is such that the frame and ends fit tightly without either the brood or surplus chamber.

8. A number of small colonies or nuclei may be kept in the same hive, or one or more may be kept in surplus chamber, receiving all necessary natural warmth from the colony confined to the brood chamber.

Other advantages might be enumerated, but they are deemed sufficient.

An examination of fifteen minutes, will, I believe, satisfy any disinterested, practical apiarian, of the superiority of the

"Peerless" Hive over any, and all others; and I CHALLENGE comparison with any Hive on the AMERICAN continent, North, South, East or West.

Arm Rights and Sample Hive, \$10.00 (includes Greater and Builders Manual.)

Triumvir will be sold very low to those wishing to purchase, and the terms made easy, or any further information, please stamp, and address, plainly,

J. S. PROCTOR, Franklin, Ky., LEXINGTON, KY.

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